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I. Introduction[1]

1. By the end of 2014, nearly 60 million individuals worldwide were in situations of forced displacement as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations.[2] This was the highest number recorded, with 13.9 million people newly displaced in 2014 alone.[3] Of the 14.4 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate, more than half came from three countries: Afghanistan, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic. While the numbers of displaced persons continued to rise, solutions remained elusive. Only 126,800 refugees were able to return home in 2014, the lowest level since 1983, and some 6.4 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate had been in exile for five years or longer.

2. These figures reflect a new era in which the scale of global forced displacement, as well as the response required, outpace anything seen since World War II. The humanitarian community is at a crossroads, with needs far exceeding resources. Renewed efforts are vital, including innovative approaches to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and ensuring that displacement is addressed as both a development and a humanitarian challenge.

3. More broadly, there is a need for recommitment to the principle of international solidarity. The denial of protection and shrinking asylum space in some countries have been discouraging, particularly in the face of the large, sometimes overwhelming, numbers of refugees in others, including Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan and Turkey, each of which hosts over 600,000 refugees. It is vital that all States respect the fundamental tenets of the international refugee regime and take concrete steps to uphold the principle of international cooperation to share burdens and responsibilities. In the absence of political solutions to conflict causing displacement, there is an urgent need for a significant increase in support to host States, who continue to provide protection to millions on behalf of the international community.

II. Operational overview

A. Regional highlights

4. At the end of 2014, Sub-Saharan Africa was host to 3.7 million refugees, 26 per cent of the total worldwide, and some 11.4 million IDPs. Large-scale displacement within and from the Central African Republic and South Sudan was of deep concern, and both situations were declared level-3 emergencies[4] in 2014. In the Central African Republic, there were almost 412,000 refugees and 438,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the end of 2014; and in South Sudan, there were some 616,000 refugees and 1.5 million IDPs. Large numbers of people were displaced in and from Burundi and Nigeria, while renewed displacement in areas of long-standing conflict,

[1] This report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 69/152 of 18 December 2014, and General Assembly Resolution 58/153 of 22 December 2003.

[2] This included 19.5 million refugees (14.4 million under UNHCR's mandate and 5.1 million Palestinian refugees registered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency), 38.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and close to 1.8 million asylum seekers. Further information on persons of concern to UNHCR is available in Table 1 and at: http://www.unhcr.org/556725e69.html.

[3] Including 11.0 million IDPs and 2.9 million refugees.

[4] Level-3 emergencies are defined by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee as major sudden onset humanitarian crises triggered by natural disasters or conflict which require system-wide mobilization.

such as eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Somalia and Sudan, exacerbated the situation in already overburdened host countries.

5. In the face of multiple displacement situations, the institution of asylum proved resilient in Africa — a fact recognized by delegates at the high-level segment of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (ExCom) in October 2014. [5] However, UNHCR remained concerned about reported instances of refoulement. Preserving the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps, especially in border areas, was also a critical issue. The outbreak of the Ebola virus in West Africa presented additional challenges, and the Office sought to prevent infection in refugee camps and ensure that refugees were included in national prevention and response plans. The Addis Ababa Commitment towards Somali Refugees, adopted in August 2014 by regional governments and UNHCR, was a major step forward in the search for sustainable solutions for the more than 1 million Somali refugees.

6. Latin American and Caribbean States adopted the Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action in December 2014, reaffirming their commitment to the highest international and regional protection standards. El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras continued to be affected by violence perpetrated by transnational criminal groups, and the number of asylum applications from these countries almost doubled in 2014 (29,000) compared to 2013 (15,700), as did the number of unaccompanied and separated children arriving in the United States of America (57,000). UNHCR launched a regional response, including enhanced monitoring and expanded protection networks in Guatemala, Honduras and southern Mexico. While the peace dialogue in Colombia continued, over 6 million persons remained internally displaced, and some 900 people crossed into Ecuador each month in 2014.

7. The Asia and Pacific region hosted 3.8 million refugees, 5 million IDPs and 1.5 million stateless people at the end of 2014. Some 2.6 million Afghan refugees remained in protracted exile, primarily in the Islamic Republics of Iran and Pakistan. Refugee returns to Afghanistan declined, reaching a low of some 17,800 in 2014 — a 55 per cent reduction compared to 2013. However, the election of the National Unity Government offered renewed opportunities to pursue durable solutions. In the first six months of 2015, at least 44,000 Afghan refugees returned with UNHCR assistance. The Office worked closely with relevant governments to ensure conditions were conducive for sustainable return and reintegration. As at the end of June 2015, there were more than 479,000 refugees from Myanmar, while over 600,000 people remained internally displaced. Mixed movements by sea were an increasing concern in the Asia and Pacific region.

8. With 1 million newly registered Syrians in Turkey, the refugee population in Europe increased sharply to 3.1 million during the course of 2014. By June 2015, Turkey was host to over 1.8 million Syrian refugees, and had become the largest receiving country of refugees under UNHCR's mandate. The outbreak of conflict in Ukraine in 2014 led to the displacement of over 2 million persons: by June 2015, there were almost 1.4 million IDPs and over 800,000 persons had sought some form of protection in neighbouring countries, primarily the Russian Federation. The 28 Member States of the European Union together registered over 570,000 asylum claims in 2014, a 44 per cent increase over 2013. Mixed movements across the Mediterranean were of grave concern during the reporting period, and an estimated 3,500 persons lost their lives in 2014. By mid-2015, the eastern Mediterranean route from Turkey into Greece had surpassed the central Mediterranean route (from North Africa to Italy) as the main source of maritime arrivals in Europe.

[5] See: http://www.unhcr.org/pages/541843656.html.

9. The war in the Syrian Arab Republic entered its fifth year in March 2015. Syrians were the largest refugee population under UNHCR's mandate, numbering more than 4 million by July 2015. Within the Syrian Arab Republic, there were an estimated 12.2 million persons in need of protection and assistance, including 7.6 million IDPs. The large number of Syrian refugees in neighbouring host countries overwhelmed national infrastructure and response capacities. It was also increasingly difficult for Syrians to access safety, including by seeking asylum in the region. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP) in response to the Syria crisis, launched in December 2014, sought to support host countries and communities by increasing resilience and stabilization-based development to complement humanitarian assistance. However, with US$ 4.53 billion required for 2015, only US$ 1.07 billion (24 per cent) had been received by late June 2015.

10. Violence in Iraq escalated during the reporting period. By mid-2015, Iraqi refugees numbered close to 200,000 in neighbouring countries, more than half newly registered in 2014, while an additional 3.1 million Iraqis became internally displaced. Elsewhere in the Middle East and North Africa region, instability affected an estimated 1.5 million persons in Yemen and surrounding countries, including 250,000 refugees and over 1 million IDPs as at June 2015. The number of persons displaced within Libya almost doubled, from an estimated 230,000 in September 2014 to more than 434,000 in June 2015.

B. Emergency preparedness and response

11. During the reporting period, the humanitarian community responded to four system-wide level-3 emergencies — the Central African Republic, Iraq, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. The crises in the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic also generated significant refugee outflows necessitating a UNHCR-led response in surrounding countries. The Office further declared emergencies for the situations in Burundi and Nigeria, as well as for the Mediterranean Sea with respect to persons arriving in Greece and travelling onwards to Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

12. UNHCR continued to strengthen its institutional emergency response capacity. A reconfigured Emergency Services was established within the Division of Emergency, Security and Supply in January 2015. Two multifunctional emergency standby teams were created, each led by a principal or senior emergency coordinator and on standby for immediate deployment. A new emergency policy framework was issued in January 2015 to clarify accountabilities for emergency preparedness and response, and internal leadership and coordination arrangements.

13. As at mid-2015, UNHCR maintained six global stockpiles of core relief items, pre-positioned for fast delivery to up to 600,000 people at the onset of emergencies. In 2014, the Office delivered over 17,500 tonnes of relief items from global stockpiles alone through 100 airlifts, and by road and sea. Ninety-three per cent of airlifts were organized within 72 hours. More than 440 deployments were undertaken to support UNHCR's emergency response in functional areas including protection, shelter and site planning, and water, sanitation and hygiene.

14. Risks to humanitarian workers remained considerable, and more than 100 were killed in violent incidents in 2014. Twenty-three humanitarian workers lost their lives in the Syrian Arab Republic alone over the reporting period. UNHCR staff and partners nonetheless continued to "stay and deliver" in many situations where security was deteriorating. In the Syrian Arab Republic, UNHCR and partners reached more than 3.4 million persons, including through 64 cross-border operations and 63 cross-line missions. In Iraq, the organization and its partners assisted more than 1.1 million

IDPs over the reporting period, while in Yemen, the Office provided basic relief to over 56,300 people and plastic sheeting for emergency shelters to a further 7,000 families in May and June 2015.

C. Changing approaches to humanitarian assistance

15. The scale and protracted nature of contemporary displacement have both forced and encouraged the international community to rethink traditional approaches to humanitarian assistance.

16. In particular, measures to facilitate the self-reliance of displaced persons while they are in exile represent an important shift away from "care and maintenance" models. UNHCR's "Global strategy for livelihoods" (2014-2018) was rolled out in 15 country operations during the reporting period. It includes innovative ways of connecting refugees with employment opportunities, such as the online platform "UNHCR Exchange".[6] Because experience shows that supporting refugee livelihoods in exile better prepares them for future durable solutions, "Seeds for Solutions" funding[7] was used in part to enhance self-reliance — including in Niger, where it has helped nomadic refugees to maintain livelihoods such as animal husbandry. Together with the BRAC Development Institute and the non-governmental organization (NGO) Trickle Up, "Seeds for Solutions" funding also supported the use of the "graduation approach"[8] for sustainable refugee livelihoods in rural settings, building on the success of urban pilots in Costa Rica, Ecuador and Egypt. Some governments also provide refugees with access to employment, including in Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. Labour admission or mobility schemes within existing regional integration frameworks were being explored to provide further opportunities for refugees, including within the *Mercado Común del Sur* (MERCOSUR) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

17. Similarly, the "Policy on alternatives to camps", launched in July 2014, focuses on creating opportunities for refugees to live lawfully, peacefully and independently in their host communities. The new policy draws on UNHCR's "Policy on refugee protection and solutions in urban areas" of 2009, community-based protection practices and broader efforts to include refugees in national structures. The adoption of alternative-to-camp arrangements requires close collaboration with the host government, and must be consistent with national laws and policies. Accordingly, a new diagnostic tool was developed for operations to assess the opportunities and challenges of implementing the policy during the 2016-2017 biennium planning exercise. The Office also partnered with governments to include refugees in national public services and development plans — for example, in Ghana, where Togolese refugees were given access to the national health insurance system, and in Rwanda, where Congolese refugee children were included in national schools.

18. The expanded and systematic use of cash-based interventions (CBIs) was another example of innovation to support the autonomy of refugees while in exile. By 2015, approximately 60 UNHCR country operations had budgeted an estimated US$ 465 million for CBIs, up from 26 operations in 2010. UNHCR released "Operational guidelines for cash-based interventions in displacement settings" in 2015. The Office also continued to develop data and information management systems to improve identification and case management, including a new version of UNHCR's registration database proGres and the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS). By mid-

[6] See http://www.unhcr.org/pages/54edef886.html.

[7] See below, para. 33.

[8] The graduation approach seeks to "graduate" people in rural or urban areas out of poverty through a combination of livelihoods provisioning, capacity building and microfinancing.

2015, over 300,000 refugees had been successfully enrolled in the BIMS, which was deployed in three country operations (Chad, Malawi and Thailand). The Office continued to implement a number of other strategies to enhance services for persons of concern in the sectors of public health, education, settlement and shelter, and fuel and energy. The "Global strategy on settlement and shelter" (2014-2018), for example, has provided a basis for the development of innovative shelter options, including the "Refugee Housing Unit".[9]

19. UNHCR has also highlighted the need for a change in approach to humanitarian funding. Despite an unprecedented increase in global humanitarian funding, this increase has not kept pace with accelerating needs. There is an increasing imperative to make better use of development programmes and funding in conjunction with humanitarian responses, as well as to ensure the involvement of development actors at all stages of displacement. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP) for the Syria crisis, led by UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), may serve as a model for the future. It has brought together host governments and 200 humanitarian and development partners to support nationally-led and regionally coherent response plans for the five main host countries of Syrian refugees. It aims to increase resilience support to both refugee and host communities, as a complement to humanitarian assistance. The Office also pursued broader strategic partnerships with development actors, including the World Bank and UNDP, and was actively engaged in the post-2015 sustainable development process. The Japan International Cooperation Agency partnered with UNHCR to support refugees and host communities in Burkina Faso, Jordan, Myanmar, Uganda and Zambia, as well as in Kosovo.[10]

III. Protection of refugees and asylum seekers

A. The protection environment

20. Against a backdrop of record numbers of persons displaced and unprecedented strains on host countries and the humanitarian system, shrinking asylum space in some countries during the reporting period was of profound concern. While non-refoulement, the cornerstone of international protection and a norm of customary international law, was widely upheld, there were reported violations. Deterrent or punitive measures, including non-consensual transfer and relocation agreements between countries, were worrying trends in some regions. At the same time, the vast majority of countries continued to generously receive refugees. A record number — nearly 1.7 million — submitted individual applications for asylum or refugee status in 2014. With 274,700 asylum claims, the Russian Federation received the largest number of new individual applications, followed by Germany (173,100), the United States of America (121,200) and Turkey (87,800). UNHCR also received a record 245,700 applications for refugee status under its mandate. The Office reiterated its call for States to assume responsibility for refugee status determination (RSD) for asylum seekers under their jurisdiction.

21. Many States made progress in developing and strengthening national asylum systems. At the end of 2014, some 40 States were in the process of drafting or revising national laws relevant to refugee protection, and a total of 19 laws had been adopted, including in Albania and Rwanda. The temporary protection regime for Syrians

[9] See http://www.ikeafoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/rhu_info_sheet20140612.pdf.

[10] References to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

adopted by Turkey in October 2014 pursuant to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection was a significant milestone. Many European Union Member States made progress in transposing the recast asylum directives under the Common European Asylum System into national law. UNHCR also maintained its engagement with States on quality assurance projects on status determination in European and Latin American countries. In a welcome development, Mexico withdrew its reservations to Article 32 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, prohibiting expulsion of refugees lawfully on its territory, as well as the corresponding Article 31 of the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954 Convention).

22. UNHCR launched its "Global strategy — beyond detention" (2014-2019) in 2014, which focuses on expanding the availability of alternatives to detention for asylum seekers and refugees and ending the detention of children. The Office welcomed a number of positive developments in this area, including: a 2014 Inter-American Court on Human Rights advisory opinion, which highlighted that detention of children as part of immigration procedures should be the exception rather than the rule; Malta's commitment to end the detention of children; Canada's efforts to further develop alternatives to detention; and a recommendation of the Parliamentary Inquiry Panel in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland calling for the introduction of a 28-day maximum period of detention.

23. UNHCR continued to support States in the implementation of the "10-point plan of action on refugee protection and mixed migration", and to encourage regional cooperation with respect to mixed movements, together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). In 2014, Caribbean States and Territories agreed to set up a Regional Consultative Mechanism to support the progressive establishment of asylum systems and other procedures to identify and assist persons travelling as part of mixed movements. In response to serious concerns about kidnapping and trafficking of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in the East and Horn of Africa, regional governments adopted a declaration and plan of action in October 2014 at a conference in Khartoum organized by the African Union, the Government of Sudan, UNHCR and IOM. This foresees the sharing of best practices, greater cooperation across borders and the development of national strategies to address smuggling and trafficking. UNHCR has chaired the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons since January 2015.

B. Protection at sea

24. Unsafe movements by sea involving asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, as well as stateless persons, continued to pose challenges for coastal and flag States, the shipping industry, coastguards, port authorities, seafarers and crime prevention authorities. An estimated 350,000 refugees and migrants were reported to have taken to the seas in 2014, with some 4,300 people losing their lives. In the Mediterranean Sea alone, 219,000 persons arrived irregularly in the European Union in 2014, and the number of arrivals for the first six months of 2015 was estimated at 137,000 people, an 83 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2014. There were also significant mixed movements by sea in South-East Asia (an estimated 94,000 persons between January 2014 and mid-2015) and in the Gulf of Aden (some 91,600 arrivals in Yemen in 2014). While movements by sea remained "mixed", for the first time in several decades the majority were persons fleeing conflict and persecution. In Europe, for example, it was estimated that one-third of those who arrived in the first six months of 2015 were from the Syrian Arab Republic; there were also significant numbers of arrivals from Afghanistan, Eritrea and Somalia.

25. The High Commissioner's annual Dialogue on protection challenges in December 2014 was dedicated to the issue of protection at sea. There was consensus that focusing only on deterrence or acting unilaterally would not stop the phenomenon but instead result in modified travel routes and continued risks for persons involved. The European Agenda on Migration of May 2015 was a constructive step forward, proposing strengthened measures to save lives at sea, a mechanism for relocating people in need of international protection within the European Union, and an additional 20,000 resettlement places in the European Union. UNHCR also welcomed the special meeting on irregular migration in the Indian Ocean in May 2015, organized by the Government of Thailand, which brought together 17 countries and concluded with a set of proposals to assist people in distress at sea, as well as curb people smuggling and trafficking and enhance safe alternatives.

26. UNHCR continued to provide practical support to States confronting these movements. Cooperation between international and regional organizations to enhance protection at sea was also strengthened. An updated guide on rescue at sea and the principles and practices as applied to refugees and migrants was published by UNHCR, the International Chamber of Shipping and the International Maritime Organization. UNHCR also established the Regional Maritime Movements Monitoring Unit at its Regional Office in Bangkok in 2014, with the objective of improving knowledge of mixed movements by sea in South-East Asia and informing timely operational responses.

C. Specific needs

27. In 2014, 51 per cent of all refugees under UNHCR's mandate were children under the age of 18, the highest percentage in more than a decade. Some 34,300 asylum applications were lodged by unaccompanied and separated children in 82 countries, mostly from Afghanistan, Eritrea, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic. This was the highest number on record since UNHCR started collecting such data in 2006.

28. Most of the 16 priority countries under UNHCR's "Framework for the protection of children" (2012) reported an increase in access by children of concern to the Office to national child protection and social services. A number of States expanded legal protection to safeguard the rights of refugee children. For example, a new law on the rights of children and adolescents in Mexico included provisions to address the special protection needs of unaccompanied children seeking asylum. States from the Middle East and North Africa adopted the "Sharjah Principles" in October 2014, focusing on improving protection for refugee children and adolescents in the region. The Brazil Plan of Action also supported the establishment of a "Human Rights Observatory on Displacement" involving an early warning and emergency response mechanism for displaced populations in Central America, including unaccompanied and separated children. In 2014, UNHCR supported 16 youth-initiated and led projects as part of its Youth Initiative Fund.

29. UNHCR's "Education strategy" (2012-2016) was expanded to 25 priority countries during the reporting period, with multi-year strategies developed and implemented with ministries of education and local education partners. Several countries made progress integrating refugee children and youth into national systems, including in Lebanon, where efforts to expand the capacity of the national education system to accommodate refugee students continued. In 2014, the Educate a Child partnership enabled an additional 266,000 out-of-school refugee children to enrol in primary school in 12 countries. In partnership with Vodafone, "Instant Network Schools" — which maximize internet connectivity and provide tools such as tablets to

enhance learning — were successfully launched in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, and similar programmes were planned for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. Over 4,000 refugee students participated in tertiary education programmes, either through university scholarships or connected learning programmes, certified by universities in Africa, Australia, Europe and the United States of America. The adoption of the Incheon Declaration by the World Education Forum in Korea in May 2015 was an important milestone, reflecting a commitment to develop more inclusive, responsive and resilient education systems to meet the needs of conflict-affected children, youth and adults, specifically including refugees and IDPs.

30. Efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) affecting persons of concern remained a priority. Forty-one operations developed multi-year SGBV strategies and UNHCR deployed six senior protection officers to eight countries between May 2014 and May 2015 as part of the "Safe from the Start" project to enhance SGBV prevention and response at the onset of emergencies. In countries hosting Syrian refugees, almost 69,700 survivors of SGBV received specialized support in the first five months of 2015. Impunity nonetheless remained a major challenge. The Office welcomed the 2014 International Protocol on the Documentation and Investigation of Sexual Violence in Conflict, and took steps to facilitate survivors' access to legal representation and interpreters, as well as to strengthen the capacity of lawyers and judges to adjudicate SGBV cases. In Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda, UNHCR supported government efforts to establish and administer mobile courts.

31. In line with the UN strategic results framework on women, peace and security, a 46 per cent participation rate amongst women in leadership and management structures was reported across 65 operations in 2014. UNHCR worked with the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) with respect to its general recommendation on the gender-related dimensions of refugee status, asylum, nationality and statelessness.

IV. Durable solutions

A. Overview

32. While the number of forcibly displaced persons in 2014 was the highest it has been since World War II, traditional solutions were available to an ever decreasing number: 6.4 million refugees of concern to UNHCR worldwide remained in protracted exile.[11] The lack of sustainable solutions was in part due to the continuing violence and conflict in many parts of the word. But the international community, including States and UNHCR, must also redouble efforts to find solutions.

33. The Office strengthened internal institutional arrangements to create better momentum for solutions. Many of these efforts were in line with the evaluation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) in March 2015 (E/AC.51/2015/5), which recommended UNHCR enhance its work on solutions, including by: implementing a multi-year planning cycle for solutions-related activities and pursuing multi-year funding; developing advocacy strategies for solutions at the global, regional and operational levels; and developing a schedule to ensure regular meetings with development actors around a solutions/transition partnership coordination model. The Office set aside US$ 20 million during 2014 for the "Seeds for Solutions" initiative,

[11] Defined as a situation in which 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile for five years or longer in a given asylum country.

which provided 20 country operations with technical expertise and increased resources for solutions-related activities. "Seeds for Solutions" funds supported the repatriation of some 12,000 former Angolan refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the expected local integration of some 10,000 people in Zambia. UNHCR's Solutions Steering Group assisted operations to develop multi-year and multi-partner protection and solutions strategies; and the 2016-2017 biennium planning instructions directed all field operations to incorporate protection and solutions strategies in yearly and biennial country operation plans. At the global level, UNHCR was one of the co-chairs of the Solutions Alliance,[12] an important vehicle established in April 2014 to encourage innovative solutions by bringing together humanitarian and development actors working towards solutions for the displaced.

34. The Office also continued to enhance partnerships with development actors to support efforts to achieve solutions. Cooperation with the World Bank resulted in the preparation of three regional forced displacement studies (Sahel, the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa) and the establishment of financial facilities for the Great Lakes region (US$ 100 million) and the Horn of Africa (US$ 150 million). The Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia accepted loans of US$ 50 million, US$ 27 million and US$25 million, respectively, to assist IDPs, for the integration of newly naturalized Tanzanians, and to further the sustainable integration of former Angolan refugees.

35. Comprehensive regional strategies continued to generate impetus for solutions to protracted situations. The "Solutions strategy for Afghan refugees to support voluntary repatriation, sustainable reintegration and assistance to host countries", involving the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, brought together more than 50 humanitarian and development actors to support the implementation of country portfolios of projects. UNHCR continued to advocate for financial support to cover the needs highlighted in the country-specific portfolios. In the Americas, the comprehensive solutions initiative for Colombian refugees in Ecuador promoted livelihood opportunities, and resettlement and facilitated labour mobility in the region.

36. Similarly, the Addis Ababa Commitment towards Somali Refugees — which emphasizes the need to improve asylum space in host countries while working towards solutions for Somali refugees and creating adequate conditions for repatriation — was adopted at a ministerial meeting of the Global Initiative for Somali Refugees (GISR) in August 2014. A pilot project to support voluntary repatriation from Kenya to Somalia was launched in December 2014, under a tripartite agreement between the Governments of Kenya and Somalia, and UNHCR. As at June 2015, some 2,600 refugees had returned with UNHCR support. To further these efforts, cooperation between Kenya, Somalia and UNHCR continued in order to improve security in Dadaab refugee camps, expand areas of return in Somalia, and ensure that return was voluntary.

B. Voluntary return

37. Due to ongoing violence in several major countries of origin, far fewer refugees were able to return home in 2014 as compared to previous years. Over the course of 2014, 126,800 refugees returned to their countries of origin, including to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (25,200), Mali (21,000) and Afghanistan (17,800).

38. Tripartite agreements continued to be useful tools to facilitate voluntary repatriation: following the successful agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of Mali and Niger in May 2014, a similar agreement was concluded

[12] See www.solutionsalliance.org/.

between Burkina Faso, Mali and UNHCR in January 2015. The organized repatriation of 38,000 Ivorian refugees from Liberia was suspended in July 2014 as a precaution due to the Ebola virus. In 2015, the Office also continued to work with concerned governments to facilitate the voluntary return of Sri Lankan refugees, notably from India. The voluntary repatriation of Angolans likewise resumed in 2014, bringing the Angolan refugee chapter near conclusion after 50 years of displacement. Over 17,000 former Angolan refugees had repatriated with UNHCR assistance by mid-2015, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as from Congo and Zambia. In 2014, some 5,800 Rwandans voluntarily returned home, bringing the total number of returns between 2001 and 2014 to 199,600. UNHCR and partners also supported efforts in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Mauritania and South Sudan to address housing, land and property disputes for returnees, including through legal counselling programmes.

C. Resettlement and humanitarian admission

39. In 2014, UNHCR offices in 90 countries presented more than 103,800 cases to States for resettlement consideration. The main beneficiaries were refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic (21,100), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (18,800), Myanmar (15,200), Iraq (11,800) and Somalia (9,400). Over 73,000 refugees departed for resettlement in 2014 with UNHCR assistance. Women and girls at risk represented more than 12 per cent of total submissions, surpassing for a fourth consecutive year the 10 per cent target set by UNHCR following Executive Committee Conclusion No 105 (LVII) (2006). In 2014, the Office also initiated a comprehensive review of its existing policies to address fraud in the context of resettlement.

40. According to government statistics, 26 countries admitted a total of 105,200 refugees for resettlement in 2014, five countries more than in 2013. The United States of America admitted the largest number of refugees for resettlement worldwide (73,000) in 2014. The proposed expansion of resettlement opportunities in European Union Member States as part of the European Migration Agenda was a welcome development, and UNHCR advocated for more countries to offer resettlement for those in need.

41. Multi-year plans continued to play an important role in enhancing resettlement opportunities. The cases of some 14,000 Congolese refugees in Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania were submitted for resettlement in 2014. In Nepal, the resettlement programme for refugees from Bhutan was ongoing, with more than 8,000 individuals resettled in 2014 and a "last call" exercise conducted for expressions of interest in group resettlement.

42. UNHCR also continued to encourage resettlement and other forms of admission as a tangible means of burden sharing with countries hosting Syrian refugees. The Office called on States to provide resettlement and other forms of admission for 130,000 Syrian refugees by the end of 2016 at a ministerial-level pledging conference in Geneva in December 2014. As at June 2015, almost 102,500 places had been made available since 2013. This included resettlement and humanitarian admission places, as well as other schemes including private sponsorship, family reunification, scholarships, medical evacuation and labour mobility programmes. Germany, for example, has provided a total of 35,000 places for Syrians under its humanitarian admission and individual sponsorship programmes since 2013.

D. Local solutions

43. UNHCR continued to advocate for increased international assistance to countries that have committed to allowing refugees to integrate permanently. Efforts to support integration prospects and to address intolerance and xenophobia were ongoing in a number of countries offering local solutions, where the Office worked with stakeholders on legislation and comprehensive national integration plans. While only a limited number of countries published statistics on naturalized refugees, 27 countries reported the granting of citizenship to some 32,100 refugees in 2014, including Canada (27,200), France (2,400) and Ireland (560).

44. In October 2014, the Tanzanian Government resumed the local integration and citizenship process for some 200,000 former Burundian refugees and children born after the last registration in 2010. By May 2015, 149,000 citizenship certificates had been issued to newly-naturalized Tanzanians. In Zambia, the Government demarcated 530 plots of land in two resettlement areas to facilitate the socioeconomic integration of former Angolan refugees and remained committed to issuing a total of 10,000 residence permits. The integration of 1,700 former Angolan refugees in Namibia began in 2014, while the Government of Benin continued to issue 10-year residence permits to Togolese refugees.

V. Internal displacement

45. The number of persons displaced internally within their countries by armed conflict, generalized violence or human rights violations at the end of 2014 was estimated at 38.2 million.[13] This was the highest number since global statistics started to be collected in 1989. Notable increases in internal displacement during the reporting period occurred in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. Other countries that experienced new conflict-induced internal displacement in 2014 included Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan and South Sudan.

46. December 2014 marked the second anniversary of the entry into force of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). As of June 2015, 40 States had signed and 24 had ratified the Kampala Convention. During the reporting period, Ukraine adopted national legislation to address internal displacement, while Somalia adopted a national IDP policy. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria also made progress in developing their national laws on internal displacement. In Afghanistan, UNHCR worked with the Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation on an implementation strategy for the national IDP policy that was adopted in 2013.

47. UNHCR continued to engage in situations of internal displacement primarily through an inter-agency framework. The Office led 22 of 27 protection clusters or cluster-like mechanisms worldwide, including co-facilitation with NGOs and co-leadership with governments or international organizations. UNHCR likewise led 11 of the 24 country-level shelter clusters, while the global camp coordination and camp management cluster, co-led by UNHCR and IOM, supported some 19 field operations globally. UNHCR was a member of the strategic advisory groups for the global water, sanitation and hygiene cluster and the global health cluster. The Office also worked closely with national human rights institutions to enhance protection for IDPs, including in Afghanistan, Colombia, the Philippines and Uganda.

[13] See http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/2015/global-overview-2015-people-internally-displaced-by-conflict-and-violence.

48. Multi-year, multi-partner strategies for solutions for IDPs progressed in Colombia, Mali, Serbia, Somalia and Sri Lanka. Among those countries where UNHCR was operational, some 1.8 million IDPs returned home during 2014; about one-quarter of them with UNHCR's assistance, including in the Central African Republic, Mali, South Sudan and Yemen. In recognition of the link between solutions and the prevention of conflict, the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund supported the return and settlement of former IDPs and refugees in Kyrgyzstan.

VI. Statelessness

49. UNHCR's offices reported a figure of 3.5 million stateless persons in 2014; however the estimated total of stateless persons globally was at least 10 million.[14] Building on growing momentum to address statelessness worldwide, UNHCR launched the #IBelong global campaign to end statelessness within 10 years in November 2014, along with the "Global action plan to end statelessness: 2014-2024".

50. There were 13 new accessions to the statelessness conventions in 2014, including Argentina, Belgium, Colombia, El Salvador, Gambia, Guinea, Georgia, Mozambique, Paraguay, Peru and Turkey, bringing the number of States Parties to the 1954 Convention to 86 and the number of States Parties to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961 Convention) to 63. Approximately a dozen countries have established statelessness determination mechanisms, most recently Turkey.

51. Some 37,100 persons who were formerly stateless acquired nationality in 23 countries in 2014. Côte d'Ivoire continued its efforts to resolve one of the largest statelessness situations in the world, including through an innovative 2013 amendment to its nationality law that allows long-term residents to acquire nationality through a simple declaration procedure. UNHCR has worked with the Government of Kyrgyzstan and an NGO partner to assist over 6,000 stateless persons to apply for Kyrgyz nationality since May 2014. Likewise, in Malaysia, a community-based NGO supported by the Government and UNHCR assisted over 5,000 stateless people and those of undetermined nationality to acquire Malaysian nationality. The Parliament of Estonia amended its nationality law in early 2015 to facilitate the acquisition of nationality for elderly stateless persons and refugees, and to grant automatically nationality to children born stateless in the county. Since 2013, Senegal and Suriname have adopted legislative amendments to allow women to pass on their nationality to their children on equal basis with men, bringing the total number of countries to make such a change to 12 in the last 12 years. Niger also reformed its laws to ensure gender equality in respect of acquisition, change and retention of nationality.

52. Efforts to identify persons who were stateless or at risk of statelessness also continued. The Office supported efforts by the Governments of Indonesia and the Philippines to register and find solutions for over 6,000 persons of Indonesian descent residing in the southern Philippines who are at risk of statelessness. Similarly, Montenegro launched a public call to identify stateless persons residing in the country and began to address obstacles to regularizing their stay or acquiring nationality. In Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, UNHCR and local NGOs collaborated with the Governments to resolve the situation of stateless people and those of undetermined nationality. In the Dominican Republic, UNHCR continued to work with the Government to find solutions to the arbitrary deprivation of nationality of a large number of persons, the vast majority of Haitian descent, resulting from a 2013 ruling of the country's Constitutional Court.

[14] By the end of 2014, statistics on persons falling under UNHCR's statelessness mandate were available for 77 countries, 13 more than at the end of 2011.

53. There was also positive regional momentum to prevent and resolve statelessness in 2014. The African Commission on Human and People's Rights began the process of drafting a protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the right to a nationality, while the Abidjan Declaration of Ministers of ECOWAS Member States on the Eradication of Statelessness was adopted by 15 West African countries in Côte d'Ivoire in February 2015. The Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action established commitments relevant to a framework for eradicating statelessness in Latin America and the Caribbean in the next 10 years, in line with UNHCR's #IBelong campaign. In November 2014, the goal of universal civil registration by 2024 was set out in a declaration adopted by 44 States at the Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific. In the Middle East and North Africa region, the "Sharjah Principles" calling for all refugee children in the Middle East and North Africa region to have their births registered to help prevent statelessness, were adopted in October 2014 at a regional conference in the United Arab Emirates.

54. UNHCR continued to support host governments to ensure timely registration of births by competent authorities in the context of refugee emergencies in order to reduce the risk of statelessness and associated protection concerns, pursuant to Executive Committee Conclusion No 111 (LXIV) (2013). Jordan launched mobile birth registration for all camp-based refugees and issued 2,400 birth certificates to Syrian refugee children in 2014, compared to fewer than 300 in 2013. Over 40,000 families were counselled on birth registration procedures in Lebanon in 2014. More than 300,000 leaflets were distributed in the region to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration.

VII. Partnerships and coordination

55. Partnerships remained a central pillar of UNHCR's response. In 2014, the Office collaborated with nearly 910 partners; 720 were NGOs, and almost 75 per cent of those were national or local NGOs. NGOs also received approximately 75 per cent of the US$ 1.32 billion in funds disbursed by UNHCR to partners in 2014. UNHCR's "Enhanced framework for implementing with partners" continued to guide its efforts to strengthen collaboration with NGOs, as did the "Principles of partnership" and recommendations that came out of the High Commissioner's structured dialogue with NGOs in 2012. The Office also continued to strengthen partnerships with the private sector. For example, the IKEA Foundation "Brighter lives for refugees" campaign raised EUR 10.8 million between February and March 2015.

56. The World Food Programme remained one of UNHCR's most important operational partners, including in the increasing use of cash- and voucher-based assistance. The Office expanded its partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund, issuing revised guidance for country-level collaboration and establishing joint programmes on community-based health care, immunization and child protection in emergencies. Close coordination with the International Civil Aviation Organization led to the adoption of a resolution requiring all newly issued Convention travel documents for refugees and stateless persons to be machine-readable. UNHCR and the International Trade Centre also concluded an agreement in January 2015 to enhance economic opportunities for refugees. UNHCR continued to invest significantly in partnerships with development actors, including the World Bank and UNDP, to enhance the complementarity of humanitarian and development actions from the start of displacement.

57. UNHCR and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) issued the "Joint note on mixed situations: coordination in practice" in 2014 to clarify roles and responsibilities in mixed internal displacement and refugee situations. The Office continued to roll out the Refugee Coordination Model, and regional refugee coordinators led the responses for all of the largest refugee emergencies, including the Central African Republic, South Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic, by the end of 2014. UNHCR also continued to implement the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda, primarily through its engagement in system-wide level-3 emergencies. UNHCR was actively engaged in the process leading up to the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, including the work of thematic groups on transformation through innovation and serving the needs of people in conflict. Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring the centrality of protection in humanitarian action and finding solutions to displacement. The Office also continued to support the work of the Nansen Initiative on disaster-induced cross-border displacement, which will conclude in 2015.

VIII. Contributions to UNHCR

58. Host countries played a critical role in refugee protection by keeping their borders open and providing asylum space, making them the first and most fundamental contributors to the humanitarian system. UNHCR was profoundly grateful for the solidarity that continued to be shown by these countries and for their vital contribution to refugee protection.

59. UNHCR's annual budget for 2014 amounted to US$ 6,569.7 million,[15] comprising an initial budget of US$ 5,307.8 million approved by the Executive Committee in October 2013 and US$ 1,261.9 million for eight supplementary budgets subsequently created to address unforeseen emergency needs. The Office continued to receive strong financial support from donors: contributions in 2014 reached a record US$ 3.3 billion, and available funds amounted to US$ 3.6 billion. Despite this, 45 per cent of UNHCR's 2014 comprehensive budgetary requirements were not covered. This was higher than the 39 per cent funding gap that existed in 2013. Further, a number of measures had to be taken at the beginning of 2015 to reduce costs in light of the significant impact of exchange rate fluctuations on UNHCR's expected income in 2015.

60. While UNHCR continued to diversify its sources of income, the share of contributions remained similar to 2013, with 53.4 per cent of voluntary contributions provided by its top three donors and 82.2 per cent by top 10 donors. In 2014, UNHCR received US$ 208.2 million from private donors, surpassing US$ 200 million for the first time and constituting a three-fold increase as compared to 2009. The IKEA Foundation remained UNHCR's largest private-sector partner, contributing US$ 29 million in 2014.

IX. Accountability and oversight

61. The Office continued to strengthen accountability and oversight during the reporting period. A revised memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the OIOS was signed in December 2014, strengthening arrangements for internal audit services. UNHCR continued to work closely with OIOS to ensure complementary and effective oversight, including by coordinating mission schedules and conducting joint missions.

[15] Table 2 shows a breakdown of the budget by region and pillar.

62. A High-level Internal Control Framework with focus on financial management was released in April 2015 to enable the Office to effectively and efficiently develop, implement and maintain systems of internal control that can enhance the likelihood of achieving UNHCR's objectives and adapt to changes in the operating environment. It also aims to consolidate existing policies and guidance on UNHCR's financial risk and financial controls. Starting with 2014 projects, the Office has changed to a risk-based approach to auditing projects implemented by partners using UNHCR funds. Enhanced accountability and assurance is provided through complementary due diligence measures such as verification of reports, physical and spot checks of performance, and strengthened internal control environments. The Office issued simplified procedures for procurement undertaken by implementing partners in November 2014, in order to align them with UNHCR's own procurement policies and procedures.

63. The Office prepared a comprehensive implementation plan for its 2013 Strategic Framework for the Prevention of Fraud and Corruption. A cross-functional working group was established to assess the strength of the organization's fraud prevention. The Independent Audit and Oversight Committee (IAOC) continued to assist the High Commissioner and the Executive Committee in exercising their oversight responsibilities, in accordance with relevant best practice, industry standards and the financial and staff regulations and rules applicable to UNHCR. The IAOC held three sessions between July 2014 and June 2015, focusing on issues including internal audit, inspection, evaluation, fraud prevention, personal accountability and enterprise risk management.

64. An NGO Investigation Specialist Roster (NGO-ISR), administered on behalf of the Office and its NGO partners by the Danish Refugee Council, was launched in December 2014. Composed of experienced investigation consultants, its aim is to strengthen accountability and performance quality among UNHCR's NGO partners by carrying out investigations, at short notice, for NGO partners that lack their own investigative capacity.

X. Conclusion

65. In a year that continued to break records in terms of the scale and scope of forced displacement worldwide, there were nonetheless positive developments in preventing and resolving statelessness and opportunities for some IDPs to return home. As humanitarian needs rapidly outpaced available resources, UNHCR and partners sought to adapt approaches to humanitarian assistance — including by better linking humanitarian and development planning and funding structures. The commitment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to leave no one behind, including refugees and other displaced persons, provides a solid platform to ensure that humanitarian and development approaches are complementary.

66. More broadly, recommitment to the fundamental principle of international cooperation to share burdens and responsibilities, which forms the basis of the international protection regime and is vital to its continued effectiveness, was urgently required. This includes a significant increase in financial, material and political support to countries hosting large numbers of refugees, as well as efforts by all States to meet their commitments to refugees, IDPs and other persons of concern to the Office under regional and international law. UNHCR and its partners stand ready to assist in ensuring that the principles of international cooperation and solidarity are fully and meaningfully realized.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/territory of asylum, end-2014

All data are provisional and subject to change

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[2]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, excl people in IDP like situations[3]	Returned IDPs[4]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[5]	Others of concern to UNHCR[6]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Afghanistan	280,267	20,156	300,423	300,423	60	17,820	805,409	.	.	201,254	1,324,996
Albania	104	.	104	104	485	.	.	.	7,443	.	8,032
Algeria[10]	94,128	.	94,128	90,123	4,874	3	.	.	.	.	99,005
Angola	15,474	.	15,474	194	30,212	14,284	.	.	.	.	59,970
Antigua and Barbuda	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Argentina	3,498	.	3,498	141	861	.	.	.	.	.	4,359
Armenia	3,190	14,450	17,640	7,044	71	5	.	.	206	.	17,922
Aruba	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5
Australia[11]	35,582	.	35,582	.	21,518	.	.	.	.	.	57,100
Austria[12]	55,598	.	55,598	.	22,745	.	.	.	570	.	78,913
Azerbaijan	1,299	.	1,299	1,299	394	.	622,892	.	3,585	.	628,170
Bahamas	13	.	13	13	17	.	.	.	.	75	105
Bahrain	311	.	311	311	42	.	.	.	.	.	353
Bangladesh[13]	32,472	200,000	232,472	32,472	13	.	.	.	.	.	232,485
Barbados	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Belarus	925	.	925	418	259	.	.	.	6,440	.	7,624
Belgium[14]	29,179	.	29,179	.	9,951	.	.	.	2,554	.	41,684
Belize	10	.	10	1	114	.	.	.	.	.	124
Benin	415	.	415	415	68	.	.	.	.	.	483
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	763	.	763	236	16	.	.	.	.	.	779
Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,890	.	6,890	6,890	15	181	84,500	.	101	52,437	144,124
Botswana	2,645	.	2,645	2,645	202	.	.	.	.	.	2,847
Brazil	7,490	.	7,490	1,085	11,216	.	.	.	2	29,238	47,948
British Virgin Islands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brunei Darussalam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20,524	.	20,524
Bulgaria	11,046	.	11,046	9,462	6,751	.	.	.	67	.	17,864
Burkina Faso	31,894	.	31,894	31,894	203	.	.	.	.	.	32,097
Burundi	52,936	.	52,936	52,936	3,051	1,350	78,948	.	1,302	524	138,111
Cabo Verde	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	.	115
Cambodia	63	.	63	63	40	.	.	.	.	1	104
Cameroon	226,489	37,637	264,126	249,032	11,754	385	.	.	.	.	276,265
Canada	149,183	.	149,183	.	16,711	.	.	.	.	.	165,874
Cayman Islands	6	.	6	6	2	.	.	.	.	45	53
Central African Rep	7,694	.	7,694	6,958	409	.	438,538	610,903	.	.	1,057,544
Chad	452,897	.	452,897	452,294	1,800	370	.	.	.	50,000	505,067
Chile	1,773	.	1,773	304	573	.	.	.	.	.	2,346
China[15]	301,052	.	301,052	149	467	.	.	.	.	.	301,519
China, Hong Kong SAR	170	.	170	170	2,248	.	.	.	1	.	2,419
China, Macao SAR	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6
Colombia	213	.	213	57	170	6	6,044,151	.	12	.	6,044,552
Comoros	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Congo, Republic of	54,842	.	54,842	54,842	3,199	14	.	.	.	1,050	59,105
Costa Rica	12,924	7,820	20,744	16,675	1,774	.	.	.	1,200	.	23,718
Côte d'Ivoire	1,925	.	1,925	1,925	669	12,382	24,000	.	700,000	58	739,014
Croatia	679	47	726	726	119	284	.	.	2,886	15,794	19,809
Cuba	280	.	280	145	11	.	.	.	.	.	291
Curaçao	37	.	37	37	41	.	.	.	.	.	78
Cyprus[16]	5,126	.	5,126	358	2,467	.	.	.	.	.	7,593
Czech Rep	3,137	.	3,137	.	480	.	.	.	1,502	.	5,119
Dem. Rep. of the Congo[17]	119,754	.	119,754	88,737	1,184	25,150	2,756,585	561,073	.	153,136	3,616,882
Denmark	17,785	.	17,785	.	4,297	.	.	.	4,725	.	26,807
Djibouti	20,530	.	20,530	20,530	3,832	.	.	.	.	.	24,362
Dominica	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dominican Rep.[18]	608	.	608	608	746	.	.	.	210,000	.	211,354
Ecuador[19]	53,817	68,344	122,161	53,817	11,583	.	.	.	.	.	133,744
Egypt	236,090	.	236,090	186,090	25,631	.	.	.	20	.	261,741
El Salvador	35	.	35	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	39
Equatorial Guinea	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Eritrea	2,898	.	2,898	2,898	1	.	.	.	.	21	2,920
Estonia[20]	90	.	90	.	95	.	.	.	88,076	.	88,261
Ethiopia	659,524	.	659,524	659,524	4,124	466	.	.	.	1,126	665,240

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[2]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl people in IDP-like situations[5]	Returned IDPs[7]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[8]	Others of concern to UNHCR[9]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[2]	People in refugee-like situations[3]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*Of whom assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Fiji	13	-	13	*13*	11	-	-	-	-	-	24
Finland	11,798	-	11,798	-	1,754	-	-	-	2,293	-	15,845
France	252,264	-	252,264	-	55,862	-	-	-	1,288	-	309,414
Gabon	1,013	-	1,013	*1,013*	1,890	-	-	-	-	-	2,903
Gambia	11,608	-	11,608	*11,608*	1	-	-	-	-	-	11,609
Georgia	442	415	857	*857*	1,257	-	262,704	-	770	-	265,588
Germany	216,973	-	216,973	-	226,191	-	-	-	11,917	-	455,081
Ghana	18,450	-	18,450	*18,450*	2,638	-	-	-	-	-	21,088
Greece	7,304	3,000	10,304	-	31,929	-	-	-	199	-	42,432
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	164	-	164	*26*	109	-	-	-	-	-	273
Guinea	8,766	-	8,766	*8,766*	281	-	-	-	-	-	9,047
Guinea-Bissau	8,684	-	8,684	*8,684*	123	-	-	-	-	-	8,807
Guyana	11	-	11	*11*	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
Haiti	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Honduras	26	-	26	*4*	16	1	-	-	-	-	43
Hungary	2,867	-	2,867	-	15,684	-	-	-	124	-	18,675
Iceland	99	-	99	-	210	-	-	-	119	-	428
India	199,937	-	199,937	*25,865*	5,074	1	-	-	-	-	205,012
Indonesia	4,270	-	4,270	*4,270*	6,916	-	-	-	-	-	11,186
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	982,027	-	982,027	*982,027*	42	16	-	-	-	-	982,085
Iraq[11]	271,143	-	271,143	*271,143*	8,471	10,908	3,596,356	19,967	120,000	18	4,026,863
Ireland	5,853	-	5,853	-	4,626	-	-	-	99	-	10,578
Israel	330	39,386	39,716	*5,310*	5,558	-	-	-	10	-	45,284
Italy	93,715	-	93,715	-	45,749	-	-	-	813	-	140,277
Jamaica	22	-	22	*22*	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Japan[12]	2,560	-	2,560	*568*	9,296	-	-	-	635	-	12,491
Jordan[13]	654,141	-	654,141	*654,141*	18,789	-	-	-	-	-	672,930
Kazakhstan	633	-	633	*633*	93	-	-	-	7,038	-	7,764
Kenya	551,352	-	551,352	*551,352*	34,011	1	-	-	20,000	-	605,364
Kuwait[14]	614	-	614	*613*	1,038	-	-	-	93,000	-	94,652
Kyrgyzstan	482	-	482	*482*	207	2	-	-	12,133	-	12,824
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia[15]	183	-	183	-	239	-	-	-	262,802	-	263,224
Lebanon	1,154,040	-	1,154,040	*1,154,040*	7,434	-	-	-	-	5,705	1,167,179
Lesotho	44	-	44	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	45
Liberia	38,587	8	38,595	*38,595*	46	-	-	-	1	1,479	40,121
Libya	27,964	-	27,964	-	8,904	-	363,067	-	-	-	399,935
Liechtenstein	103	-	103	-	68	-	-	-	2	-	173
Lithuania	1,007	-	1,007	-	142	-	-	-	3,645	-	4,794
Luxembourg	1,108	-	1,108	-	1,282	-	-	-	81	-	2,471
Madagascar	11	-	11	*11*	8	-	-	-	-	1	20
Malawi	5,874	-	5,874	*5,874*	14,499	-	-	-	-	-	20,373
Malaysia	99,086	295	99,381	*99,381*	51,240	-	-	-	40,000	80,000	270,621
Mali	15,195	-	15,195	*14,708*	637	20,961	99,816	155,006	-	-	291,615
Malta	6,095	-	6,095	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	6,273
Mauritania	49,635	26,000	75,635	*49,635*	413	-	-	-	-	-	76,048
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico[16]	1,837	-	1,837	*367*	2,872	-	-	-	13	-	4,722
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	33	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Mongolia	6	-	6	*6*	9	-	-	-	16	-	31
Montenegro	6,462	-	6,462	*6,462*	69	-	-	-	3,296	11,021	20,848
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,216	-	1,216	*1,216*	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	3,048
Mozambique	4,536	-	4,536	*2,446*	13,322	-	-	-	-	3	17,861
Myanmar[17]	-	-	-	-	-	1	376,500	-	810,000	-	1,186,501
Namibia	1,767	-	1,767	*1,555*	821	14	-	-	-	1,662	4,264
Nauru	389	-	389	-	733	-	-	-	-	-	1,122
Nepal[18]	38,490	-	38,490	*23,490*	137	-	-	-	-	385	39,012
Netherlands[19]	82,494	-	82,494	-	6,940	-	-	-	1,951	-	91,385
New Zealand	1,349	-	1,349	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	1,619
Nicaragua	280	-	280	*207*	59	-	-	-	1	2	342
Niger	77,830	-	77,830	*77,830*	106	-	-	-	-	70,000	147,936
Nigeria	1,239	-	1,239	*1,239*	856	-	1,188,018	-	-	-	1,190,113
Norway	47,043	-	47,043	-	7,180	-	-	-	1,997	-	56,220
Oman	151	-	151	*15*	231	-	-	-	-	-	382
Pakistan	1,505,525	-	1,505,525	*1,505,525*	5,527	1	1,375,904	75,825	-	-	2,962,782
Palau	1	-	1	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Panama	2,271	15,000	17,271	*248*	1,402	-	-	-	2	-	18,675
Papua New Guinea	4,929	4,581	9,510	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	9,910
Paraguay	153	-	153	*24*	13	-	-	-	-	-	166
Peru	1,303	-	1,303	*133*	387	-	-	-	-	-	1,690
Philippines	222	-	222	*22*	109	-	142,430	98,718	6,370	68	247,917
Poland	15,741	-	15,741	-	2,685	-	-	-	10,825	-	29,251
Portugal	699	-	699	-	344	-	-	-	14	-	1,057

Country/territory of asylum[1]	REFUGEES					Returned refugees[2]	IDPs protected/ assisted by UNHCR, incl people in IDP-like situations[3]	Returned IDPs[4]	Persons under UNHCR's statelessness mandate[5]	Others of concern to UNHCR[6]	Total population of concern
	Refugees[1]	People in refugee-like situations[1]	Total refugees and people in refugee-like situations	*Of whom assisted by UNHCR*	Asylum seekers (pending cases)[4]						
Qatar	133	-	133	133	88	-	-	-	1,200	-	1,421
Rep. of Korea	1,173	-	1,173	356	3,489	-	-	-	204	-	4,866
Rep. of Moldova	335	-	335	335	149	-	-	-	2,036	-	2,520
Romania	2,182	-	2,182	784	360	-	-	-	299	-	2,841
Russian Federation[36]	235,750	-	235,750	3,959	3,086	14	-	-	113,474	2,126	354,450
Rwanda	73,820	-	73,820	73,820	225	5,787	-	-	-	292	80,124
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Saint Lucia	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	534	27	561	561	100	-	-	-	70,000	-	70,661
Senegal	14,274	-	14,274	14,274	2,914	-	-	-	-	-	17,188
Serbia and Kosovo (S/RES/1244 (1999))	43,751	-	43,751	7,968	440	215	223,139	450	3,578	-	271,573
Sierra Leone	1,372	-	1,372	775	15	-	-	-	-	-	1,387
Singapore	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	3	-	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	8
Slovakia	799	-	799	-	220	-	-	-	1,523	131	2,673
Slovenia	257	-	257	-	69	-	-	-	4	-	330
Solomon Islands	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Somalia	2,729	-	2,729	2,729	9,265	2,487	1,133,000	12,736	-	69	1,160,286
South Africa	112,192	-	112,192	11,219	463,940	1	-	-	-	-	576,133
South Sudan[37]	248,152	-	248,152	248,152	130	-	1,645,392	200,055	-	-	2,093,729
Spain	5,798	-	5,798	-	7,525	-	-	-	270	-	13,593
Sri Lanka[38]	511	-	511	511	950	504	30,847	358	-	-	33,170
State of Palestine	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Sudan[39]	244,430	33,403	277,833	244,430	10,209	13,139	2,192,830	1,695	-	3,070	2,498,776
Suriname	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swaziland	515	-	515	264	273	-	-	-	-	4	792
Sweden	142,207	-	142,207	-	56,784	-	-	-	27,167	-	226,158
Switzerland	62,620	-	62,620	-	20,832	-	-	-	76	-	83,528
Syrian Arab Rep.[34]	149,140	-	149,140	25,920	2,745	-	7,632,500	-	160,000	3,270	7,947,655
Tajikistan	2,026	-	2,026	1,651	123	-	-	-	1,364	77	3,590
Thailand[35]	75,137	55,101	130,238	75,137	7,931	-	-	-	506,197	395	644,761
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	614	269	883	883	1,551	-	-	-	741	-	3,175
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Togo	21,778	-	21,778	13,315	713	28	-	-	-	-	22,519
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	83	-	83	83	87	-	-	-	-	-	170
Tunisia	901	-	901	901	231	-	-	-	-	3	1,135
Turkey[40]	1,587,374	-	1,587,374	1,587,374	106,378	-	-	-	780	306	1,694,838
Turkmenistan	35	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	7,511	-	7,546
Turcs and Caicos Islands	4	-	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	8
Uganda	385,513	-	385,513	385,513	35,475	1	-	-	-	180,000	600,989
Ukraine	3,219	-	3,219	433	5,908	-	823,000	-	35,335	-	867,462
United Arab Emirates	417	-	417	417	216	-	-	-	-	-	633
United Kingdom	117,161	-	117,161	-	36,383	-	-	-	16	-	153,560
United Rep. of Tanzania	88,492	-	88,492	66,268	883	-	-	-	-	162,982	252,357
United States of America[41]	267,222	-	267,222	-	187,826	-	-	-	-	-	455,048
Uruguay	272	-	272	114	56	-	-	-	-	-	329
Uzbekistan[34]	125	-	125	125	-	-	-	-	86,703	-	86,828
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5,052	168,548	173,600	34,164	427	-	-	-	-	-	174,027
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	11,000
Yemen	257,645	-	257,645	117,715	8,674	-	334,093	85,805	-	-	686,217
Zambia	25,578	-	25,578	25,578	2,186	-	-	-	-	22,452	50,216
Zimbabwe	6,079	-	6,079	6,079	641	55	-	-	-	2,450	9,225
Total	13,685,607	694,487	14,380,094	10,794,497	1,796,310	126,823	32,274,619	1,822,591	3,492,263	1,052,767	54,945,467

UNHCR Bureaux											
Central Africa-Great Lakes	625,040	37,637	662,677	593,597	22,595	32,686	3,274,071	1,171,976	1,302	317,984	5,481,291
East and Horn of Africa	2,568,025	33,403	2,601,428	2,567,422	98,847	16,464	4,971,222	214,486	20,000	234,286	8,156,733
Southern Africa	174,715	-	174,715	55,865	526,105	14,354	-	-	-	26,572	741,746
Western Africa	252,017	8	252,025	242,478	9,270	33,351	1,311,834	155,008	700,116	71,537	2,533,139
Total Africa	3,619,797	71,048	3,690,845	3,459,362	656,817	96,855	9,557,127	1,541,468	721,418	*50,379	16,914,909
Asia and Pacific	3,568,538	280,133	3,848,671	3,053,381	116,910	18,345	2,731,090	174,901	1,509,696	282,217	8,681,830
Middle East and North Africa	2,898,533	65,413	2,963,946	2,538,420	95,271	10,913	11,926,016	105,772	444,230	8,996	15,555,144
Europe	3,089,398	18,181	3,107,579	1,634,736	690,203	699	2,016,235	450	605,689	81,815	6,502,670
Americas	509,341	259,712	769,053	108,598	237,109	11	6,044,151		211,230	29,360	7,290,914
Total	13,685,607	694,487	14,380,094	10,794,497	1,796,310	126,823	32,274,619	1,822,591	3,492,263	1,052,767	54,945,467

UN major regions											
Africa	4,029,731	97,048	4,126,779	3,767,327	698,702	96,858	9,920,194	1,541,468	721,438	650,382	17,755,821
Asia	7,612,302	329,830	7,942,132	6,680,751	257,930	29,260	15,179,635	280,673	1,959,247	291,516	25,940,393
Europe	1,491,967	3,316	1,495,283	37,804	579,636	694	1,130,639	450	600,348	81,509	3,888,559
Latin America and the Caribbean	92,956	259,712	352,668	108,598	32,572	11	6,044,151	-	211,230	29,360	6,669,992
Northern America	416,385	-	416,385	-	204,537	-	-	-	-	-	620,922
Oceania	42,266	4,581	46,847	17	22,933	-	-	-	-	-	69,780
Total	13,685,607	694,487	14,380,094	10,794,497	1,796,310	126,823	32,274,619	1,822,591	3,492,263	1,052,767	54,945,467

Notes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.

A dash ("-") indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable. All data are provisional and subject to change.

[1] Country or territory of asylum or residence.

[2] Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection. In the absence of Government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in many industrialized countries based on 10 years of individual asylum-seeker recognition.

[3] This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained.

[4] Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the asylum procedure.

[5] Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during 2014. Source: country of origin and asylum.

[6] Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance. It also includes people in IDP-like situations. This category is descriptive in nature and includes groups of persons who are inside their country of nationality or habitual residence and who face protection risks similar to those of IDPs but who, for practical or other reasons, could not be reported as such.

[7] IDPs protected/assisted by UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during 2014.

[8] Refers to persons who are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. This category refers to persons who fall under the agency's statelessness mandate because they are stateless according to this international definition, but data from some countries may also include persons with undetermined nationality. See Annex Table 7 at http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/M-WRD-table-7.xls for detailed notes.

[9] Refers to individuals who do not necessarily fall directly into any of the other groups but to whom UNHCR may extend its protection and/or assistance services. These activities might be based on humanitarian or other special grounds.

[10] According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps.

[11] Australia's figures for asylum-seekers are based on the number of applications lodged for protection visas.

[12] With the exception of stateless persons, all figures relate to the end of 2013.

[13] The refugee population includes 200,000 persons originating from Myanmar in a refugee-like situation. The Government of Bangladesh estimates the population to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

[14] The refugee population refers to mid-2014.

[15] The 300,000 Vietnamese refugees are well integrated and in practice receive protection from the Government of China.

[16] UNHCR's assistance activities for IDPs in Cyprus ended in 1999. Visit the website of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) for further information.

[17] The number of Rwandan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is subject to change based on a registration exercise carried out in 2014 that resulted in a figure of 243,000 identified Rwandans, as well as an ongoing biometric registration exercise.

[18] The figure for stateless persons is based on an official survey released in May 2013 by the National Bureau for Statistics and refers to the estimated number of individuals born in the country to at least one Haitian migrant parent. No population data is currently available on subsequent generations born in the Dominican Republic.

[19] All figures relate to the end of 2013.

[20] Almost all people recorded as being stateless have permanent residence and enjoy more rights than foreseen in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

[21] The figure for stateless persons is an estimate and currently under review.

[22] Figures are UNHCR estimates.

[23] Includes 29,300 Iraqi refugees registered with UNHCR in Jordan. The Government estimates the number of Iraqis at 400,000 individuals at the end of March 2015. This includes refugees and other categories of Iraqis.

[24] All figures relate to mid-2014.

[25] The figure of stateless persons includes persons covered by two separate Laws: 180 fall under the Republic of Latvia's Law on Stateless Persons on 17 February 2004, which replaced the Law on the Status of Stateless Persons in the Republic of Latvia of 18 February 1999, and which determines the legal status of persons who are not considered as citizens by the legislation of any State and whose status is not determined by the 25th April 1995 Law (quoted below); 262,822 of the persons reported in this table fall under the Republic of Latvia's 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of Those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or of Any Other State, and are granted a transitional legal status to permanently residing persons (non-citizens) entitling them to a set of rights and obligations beyond the minimum rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

[26] Figures do not include all refugee status determination decisions taken by the Mexican authorities in 2014. The total number of asylum-seekers reported reflects only those registered until the end of September 2014.

[27] The figure of stateless persons refers to persons without citizenship in Rakhine State only and does not include an estimated 170,000 IDPs and persons in an IDP-like situation who are included under the IDP population but who are not considered nationals. The total stateless population in Rakhine State is estimated to be approximately one million.

[28] Various studies estimate that a large number of individuals lack citizenship certificates in Nepal. While these individuals are not all necessarily stateless, UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Nepal and partners to address this situation.

[29] The number of pending asylum applications refers to the end of January 2015.

[30] Stateless persons refers to census figure from 2010 adjusted to reflect the number of people who acquired nationality in 2011-2014.

[31] IDP figure in South Sudan includes 155,200 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[32] The statistics of the remaining IDPs at the end of the year, while provided by the Government authorities at the district level, are being reviewed by the central authorities. Once this review has been concluded, the statistics will be changed accordingly.

[33] IDP figure in Sudan includes 77,300 people who are in an IDP-like situation.

[34] Refugee figure for Iraqis in the Syrian Arab Republic is a Government estimate. UNHCR has registered and is assisting 30,000 Iraqis at the end of 2014.

[35] Figure of stateless persons in Thailand refers to 2011.

[36] Refugee figure for Syrians in Turkey is a Government estimate.

[37] The refugee figure for the United States of America is currently under review, which may lead to an adjustment in future reports.

[38] Figure of stateless persons refers to those with permanent residence reported in 2010 by the Government. Information on other categories of stateless persons is not available.

Source: UNHCR/Governments.

Table 2

UNHCR budget and expenditure in 2014

United States dollars

Sub-Region / Region	Ledger	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
West Africa	Budget	205,830,081	3,836,016	9,329,473	54,252,741	273,248,311
	Expenditure	118,993,898	2,130,337	4,163,614	10,493,252	135,781,101
East and Horn of Africa	Budget	1,407,771,179	12,567,881	15,006,956	299,263,267	1,734,609,283
	Expenditure	613,326,614	5,745,710	3,130,447	88,577,817	710,780,588
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	307,970,396	2,809,642	64,777,447	127,766,329	503,323,814
	Expenditure	175,781,135	1,299,486	22,289,366	36,784,365	236,154,352
Southern Africa	Budget	69,955,136	1,139,941	0	690,555	71,785,632
	Expenditure	41,601,755	530,332	0	347,899	42,479,986
Subtotal Africa	**Budget**	**1,991,526,792**	**20,353,480**	**89,113,876**	**481,972,892**	**2,582,967,040**
	Expenditure	**949,703,402**	**9,705,865**	**29,583,427**	**136,203,333**	**1,125,196,027**
Middle East	Budget	1,070,743,151	3,732,621	39,598,855	652,731,435	1,766,806,062
	Expenditure	712,056,164	3,078,401	10,535,762	373,769,158	1,099,439,485
North Africa	Budget	175,288,903	509,962	0	2,050,000	177,848,865
	Expenditure	98,903,228	88,692	0	383,024	99,374,944
Subtotal North Africa and Middle East	**Budget**	**1,246,032,054**	**4,242,583**	**39,598,855**	**654,781,435**	**1,944,654,927**
	Expenditure	**810,959,392**	**3,167,093**	**10,535,762**	**374,152,182**	**1,198,814,429**
South-West Asia	Budget	184,600,696	212,420	120,933,719	77,188,051	382,934,886
	Expenditure	88,791,053	185,668	34,246,586	35,679,540	158,902,847
Central Asia	Budget	10,120,377	4,024,848	0	2,457,167	16,602,392
	Expenditure	5,587,550	2,896,797	0	1,432,522	9,916,869
South Asia	Budget	31,381,187	2,336,884	3,030,049	1,264,439	38,012,559
	Expenditure	18,175,829	463,396	491,882	967,069	20,098,176
South-East Asia	Budget	84,648,403	16,994,259	0	57,397,389	159,040,051
	Expenditure	38,357,348	7,955,182	0	23,839,167	70,151,697
East Asia and the Pacific	Budget	13,554,106	298,032	0	0	13,852,138
	Expenditure	10,043,182	283,339	0	0	10,326,521
Subtotal Asia and the Pacific	**Budget**	**324,304,769**	**23,866,443**	**123,963,768**	**138,307,046**	**610,442,026**
	Expenditure	**160,954,962**	**11,784,382**	**34,738,468**	**61,918,298**	**269,396,110**
Eastern Europe	Budget	348,653,091	3,224,190	0	21,416,117	373,293,398
	Expenditure	114,936,788	1,284,114	0	13,355,687	129,576,589
South-Eastern Europe	Budget	16,939,696	4,820,537	5,595,628	18,285,055	45,640,916
	Expenditure	9,449,523	3,334,647	4,212,107	9,535,412	26,531,689
North, West and South Europe	Budget	64,254,085	3,810,594	0	0	68,064,679
	Expenditure	50,313,784	2,856,909	0	0	53,170,693
Subtotal Europe	**Budget**	**429,846,872**	**11,855,321**	**5,595,628**	**39,701,172**	**486,998,993**
	Expenditure	**174,700,095**	**7,475,670**	**4,212,107**	**22,891,099**	**209,278,971**
North America and the Caribbean	Budget	9,697,762	7,448,701	0	3,270,295	20,416,758
	Expenditure	6,937,387	3,563,959	0	620,575	11,121,921
Latin America	Budget	60,538,773	582,657	0	29,177,542	90,218,972
	Expenditure	32,203,278	265,713	0	17,513,854	49,982,845
Subtotal Americas	**Budget**	**70,236,535**	**7,951,358**		**32,447,837**	**110,635,730**
	Expenditure	**39,140,665**	**3,829,672**		**18,134,429**	**61,104,766**
Subtotal Field	**Budget**	**4,061,947,022**	**68,269,185**	**258,272,127**	**1,347,210,382**	**5,735,698,716**
	Expenditure	**2,135,458,516**	**35,962,682**	**79,069,764**	**613,299,341**	**2,863,790,303**
Global Programmes	Budget	287,827,709	0	0	0	287,827,709
	Expenditure	278,890,855	0	0	0	278,890,855
Headquarters[1]	Budget	209,581,781	0	0	0	209,581,781
	Expenditure	205,400,769	0	0	0	205,400,769
Subtotal Programmed Activities	**Budget**	**4,559,356,511**	**68,269,185**	**258,272,127**	**1,347,210,382**	**6,233,108,205**
	Expenditure	**2,619,750,140**	**35,962,682**	**79,069,764**	**613,299,341**	**3,348,081,927**
Operational Reserve	Budget	305,665,349	0	0	0	305,665,349
NAM Reserve	Budget	18,979,973	0	0	0	18,979,973
JPO	Budget	12,000,000	0	0	0	12,000,000
	Expenditure	7,327,376	0	0	0	7,327,376
Total	**Budget**	**4,896,001,833**	**68,269,185**	**258,272,127**	**1,347,210,382**	**6,569,753,527**
	Expenditure	**2,627,077,516**	**35,962,682**	**79,069,764**	**613,299,341**	**3,355,409,303**

[1] Includes allocations from the UN Regular Budget as follows: USD 45,551,800 (Budget) and USD 45,594,595 (Expenditure).